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The Negro Farmer and Messenger

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; especially devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers

and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers.

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Meeting the Farmer Half Way--A Talk to the Young Men on the Farm

By F. H. Cardozo, Director Agricul ural D partment
Florida State Coll ge

A Question: Are you a worker, a shirker or a jerker?

You and I fall into one of those three great classes, as sure as the sun will shine each morning of our lives. The sun shines, you know, even if it is ever so cloudy.

Be using yourself, my young friend, for the very highest you can give, whether it is on a farm, in the dairy, in the store, or on the road—anywhere. But don't be duped and scooped, either by your own lack of knowledge or by a supposed friend. "Advice is like snow," says Coleridge, "the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind." Seek advice from people of good moral and business standing, not always your nearest neighbor all the time.

CULTIVATION—BOTH YOURSELF AND THE GARDEN

"How's your garden getting along?" asks a neighbor. "Oh, all right," he replied, "I haven't interferred with it yet."

How is that for an answer? Yet no doubt this "gardener" was telling the truth. How many gardens at this time of the year are full "to overflowing" of crab grass and weeds—with the crops suffering for root space and the tops for air and light space? Too much like the average peach tree in some farmers' homes, full of dead branches and suckers, yet he complains of having "no fruit this season," etc.

You may depend on it, that you can no more grow first-class crops without cultivation, and stay out of the shirker class, than you can expect to scald a hog in ice water.

DO YOU LIKE YOUR WORK?

Let me suggest how you can learn to really like your work, in case you are suspicious you wish a "change." Try the stunt of reading all the fine things published, and free for the asking, on any special line of farm acitivity. There is not a thing you can do on the farm, don't care what it is, but what there is not a scientific treatise on it, and if you read and study it, your eyes will be opened to the finer possibilities of the job in hand, and you will go on with your farm duties, feeling that the best thought of the world is behind you and helping you.

Nobody gets very far unless he likes his work. You should and must be in love with farm work to make it pay, either in cash or in comfort. I like my work because I see things growing and developing. That is the highest aim of the true farmer. There is no possibility of being a member of the "jerker" class, if you look at things in this light.

WILLINGNESS IS HALF THE JOB

If we are to get any really good thing in this world, we must be willing to go after it, heart and soul. There is a price to pay for everything, and if we don't pay the price, then we must pay the penalty. This is one of nature's laws—and we must not "monkey" with nature, you know. This thought is good for young and old. The trouble is, too many people only do those things they are compelled to do, and the world is the poorer because the willing spirit is lacking. No work anywhere, of any sort or kind is ever successful where joy is absent.

Farming is a business, not a science, nor a pasttime although both of these things are found there. We are getting closer to the real truth these days about the relationship of things, and especially in certain phases of farmology. The reason for so many farm failures all over this big country is due to the failure of the farmer to look upon his chosen livelihood as an investment in land and the products which come from that land. I see very little difference in the per-cent-of-profit idea, as it applies to the farm and as it applies to the grocery store. We farmers must keep in mind, until Gabriel blows the trump, that farming and gardening is a real man's job, and being willing to learn more about what that job requires, will bring all kinds of success—not until then.

(Continued from last issue.)

MEETING THE FARMER HALF WAY

By F. H. Cardozo,
Director of Agriculture, Florida State College, Tallahassee, Fla.

Prove You Are Loyal Right Where You Are

Stephen Decatur says, "Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our Country, right or wrong." That hits me just right, and what I expect to talk on. It is proof we want these days, dear reader, but don't be offended by our saying so. Human nature is weak, and seeing is believing, you know.

Constant readers of The Negro Farmer may recall that in our gentle way we have on occasion observed, "if there be anything we do abominate it is hypocrisy." There is a whole lot of this hypocritical sort everywhere, even in large schools, friend, as well as in the country and county and in the town. What are you going to do about it? Don't know? But this is a most critical time in the world's history, and the Negro can play a big part. I am not going to say will play a big part, as he may not be permitted to do it, both by his neighbors and his own decision. But even those of us who are not real farmers will find it most wise to do as all good farmers will, namely, to plant a bigger and better garden now and clear on up to November (especially those who have been putting off). Keep it a-going. Every time you feed yourself and have something extra to sell, so you yourself won't have to look around to buy it, you are helping your beloved country to win its battles with Germany. And, too, help to do so with as much importance and enthusiasm as the soldier carrying a gun.

We may be repeating ourselves here, but if so, all the better. But you can see there will be more food in the country to sell abroad, and to feed our own soldiers—for while soldiers are fighting, somebody must feed them. They can't fight all day and part of the night on empty stomachs. All of this whole business is true, my good fellow-farmer, take our word for it, and work harder than you ever did in your life to show a fine loyalty to the best country the sun ever shone on.

Are you saving your copies of the Negro Farmer? If not, start right now to save every single issue you get. They are too valuable to throw away, and all articles ought to be read more than once, anyway, at least some of them.

We close wishing you the best gardens you ever had.

HOME PRESERVING EGGS BY WATERGLASS SOLUTION

By Allen G. Oliver
Scientific Assistant in Poultry Husbandry, In charge of North Carolina Poultry Clubs.

By the use of this process is offered a means of preserving eggs when they are plentiful and prices low, to be used when eggs are high in price. It is cheap, simple, practical, and is a success if we will follow these suggestions.

Selecting Eggs.—Those to be used must be clean, fresh, not over three days old, and absolutely sound in shell, that is, no cracked eggs are fit. Eggs can be put in each day, just as we wish and can spare them. This is a great advantage.

Container.—Any suitable sized earthenware jar, galvanized tubs, wooden tubs or buckets. These must be thoroughly boiled and cleaned before putting the liquid in.

Size of Container.—Any size can be used. This depends on the number of eggs to be preserved.

The following table will help.

1 gallon .....40 eggs
2 gallons .....80 eggs
3 gallons ..... 120 eggs
4 gallons .....160 eggs
5 gallons .....200 eggs
10 gallons .....400 eggs

Water glass of Sodium Silicate can be had at any drug store at a cost of about 35 cents a quart. If the stores do not have it, have them order it for you.

Mixture.—Use one quart of water glass to nine quarts of boiled water or one part to nine parts.

Boiling Water.—Water must be boiled at least fifteen minutes and allowed to cool.

Mixing Solution.—Mix the water glass and water together thoroughly as per above proportion. Then put the eggs in the bottom of the container and pour the water glass mixture in until the eggs are covered to a depth of about two inches. As you add more eggs put in more water glass solution. If the mixture becomes jelly like simply add a little more boiled water. Keep the surplus mixture in a sealed jar, as a fruit jar, to prevent evaporation.

Testing Eggs.—Use great care by testing every egg before placing in container as one bad egg will, of course, spoil all in that container. The testing is fully explained in your bulletin, No. 562, which you have.

Where to Place Containers.—Containers should be kept in a cool place and the top must be covered with heavy paper to prevent evaporation and keep dirt and dust out.

Quality of Waterglass Eggs.—They can be used in any form except for poaching. The eggs can be fried, boiled, scrambled and for general cooking purposes. Before boiling, however, the big end of the egg must be punctured with a pin to prevent cracking. When you take eggs out of the solution they should be washed in cool water to remove the jelly-like solution on the shell. Eggs can be taken out just as they are nedeed, another great advantage.

Selling.—Eggs put up in this way can be sold as much and are equally as good as most eggs that are put on the winter market.

It is our duty to our country to put this project into immediate use as it is one of great economical importance at this very critical time when we positively know that food is bound to be scarce this winter. It will enable all to have plenty of eggs for home use through the winter and some to sell. We will then use more eggs at home knowing that they were put down when eggs were low in price. We can then sell all of our fresh laid eggs and get the top of the market for same. They will be very high this fall and winter and you very well know we do not use as many eggs at home when high prices can be had.

How to Dry Tomatoes

By G. W. Carver, M. S., Agriculture

Director Departmemt of Research and Fxperiment Station, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

The tomato crop seems unusually large this year, and the tomatoes extraordinarily fine. Entirely too many going to waste. If cans, jars, or other containers cannot be had, they should be dried.

If it were generally known what a distinct and delicious product the tomato makes when properly dried, I am sure every housewife would dry a few pounds. When eaten as a confection it is far superior to many of the so-called choice candies sold at fancy prices.

Method No. 1.—Take thoroughly ripe tomatoes; wash and slice or chop; put in preserving kettle, and cook slowly until thoroughly done; pass through a colander to remove the skins and hard cores; return to the kettle and boil until thick like jam; spread on plates, and dry in sun or oven. When they roll up like jelly cake, cut into squares and put away the same as any other dried fruit or vegetable.

When wanted for use soak in a little cold water until soft. Then use exactly the same as tomato paste.

Delicious catsup can be made from this dried paste by softening and adding the required amount of vinegar and spices.

Method No. 2.—Select tomatoes that are full-grown but green, or just beginning to tinge with color. Treat in everyway exactly the same as for Method No. 1.

This paste will be pleasingly tart, and is espeially fine for making green-tomato pies, which is an old family favorite among pies.

We hope every housewife will try one or both of these methods.

THE FARMERS' DUTY

In this time of war there is a special duty laid upon every American citizen. Some have to bear arms and risk their lives and safety on dangerous seas and on the battle fronts in Europe. Others must care for those of them who are wounded and in performing that duty risk their lives almost equally with those who do the actual fighting. There are so many brave Americans performing such duties for their country that those of us who remain at home in safety and security must needs feel the obligation on us to do our part.

The farmers of America have an important duty, a vital national economic function imposed upon them. They must provide food for our Armies, food for our familes at home and food for our Allies abroad. The great and vital importance of this service has been recognized and the farmers of the country are directed to be given and will receive especial considerations in the matter of exemption from military service.

The service that the farmers of America are to perform is in the highest degree patriotic, but it is to be profitable, too. Never before has the American farmer had such a market for his products or such tremendous purchasers as he has now in the Governments of the United States and our Allies. And the funds with which these products are to be purchased are practically all raised by the sale of Liberty Loan Bonds.

The President's patriotic call to the people of America made July 11th will find a ready response from the farmers of our country—

"No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of our soldiers' heroism in money, or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted sacrifice as they. They are giving their lives. Will he not at least give his money?"

But buying a Liberty Loan Bond is not making a gift. It is the safest of investments, and considering also its rate of interest and nontaxable feature it is a remunerative investment of the first order. Some pronounce it the premier security of the world.

The farmers of America are given an easy way to serve their country, show their patriotism, and greatly benefit themselves. Money is needed to feed, equip, arm, and clothe our soldiers at the front. And money is needed, too, to buy the products of America's farms for our Army and Navy and the Armies and Navies of our Allies. A great proportion of this money has been raised and is to be raised by the sale of Liberty Loan Bonds. The farmer in supporting the Liberty Loan serves his country, his people, and himself, and he serves, too, the cause of liberty, the cause of humanity and civilization.

AMERICAN EFFICIENCY

Germany efficiency has been held up as a degree of excellence unattainable by a Democracy. The accomplishments of the United States since April 5th last refute the truth of the claim. In the short space of time since that day the United States has accomplished the following:

Declared a state of war as existing between this country and Germany;

Seized 91 German ships and begun repair work on them;

Authorized unanimously a war fund of $7,000,000,000;

Appropriated $600,000,000 for merchant shipping and as much for air fleets;

Agreed to loan our Allies $3,000,000,000 and advanced them a large proportion of that sum;

Passed a selective draft law and in a single day registered nearly ten million men for military service;

Enlisted 600,000 volunteer soldiers in the Regular Army and in the National Guard of the States;

Sent a Commission to Russia to aid Democracy there and a body of railroad men to Russia and another to France to advise and assist in railroad transportation in those countries;

Begun the construction of 32 camps for our soldiers;

Sent to England a fleet of destroyers and to France a detachment of troops;

Authorized and now enforcing embargo whereby our enemies will receive no more food or material from us;

Passed a food conservation law;

Organized many voluntary commissions and boards who are aiding the Government and the people in the speeding up of work, conservation of food, and other national movements;

Drafted by lot 687,000 men for military service;

While the Government was accomplishing these things the American people have loaned the United States $2,000,000,000 and offered $1,000,000,000 more, over four million citizens subscribing to the loan.

In addition they have given over $100,000,000 to the American Red Cross and $3,000,000 to the Young Men's Chrsitian Association.

All these things were accomplished while our soil was not invaded or even threatened with invasion and without any disturbance of business conditions. All was done with the calm determination and judgment of an earnest, patriotic people performing a service for civilization and mankind and maintaining the rights, the dignity, and the honor of the greatest nation in the world.

The German leaders derided America's entry into the war as a bluff. This is our answer.

The German Imperial Government was nearly five years in perfecting its miiitary efficiency. In less than four months the American Republic has made such strides as to indicate that in less than two years' time the boasted superiority of German efficiency will have been discredited. There is such a thing as American efficiency, and time will prove that German efficiency can not withstand it, fighting as it is for liberty, justice, and humanity.

STAND BEHIND OUR FIGHTING MEN

America today is filled with young men of the country who wear their country's uniform and who have offered their lives to the service of their country. Every city, every town, every hamlet, every country community has some of its boys in the military uniform of their country. They are the very flower of our young manhood.

These are the young men who are to go to the battle front. How effective they will be there, how safe they will be there depends on the support that their country gives them. The slower the United States is to exert its full power and put an end to the carnage in Europe the more of those Americans who are now in France and those who soon are to join them will suffer death and the greater number of American homes will be made desolate.

It is not to be believed that some national catastrophe, some calamity that will be shameful to us if it comes

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from lack of preparation or from our failure to stand behind our soldiers, must occur to awaken our people to their duty.

The soldiers of the United States are standing by their country with a steady courage and devotion to duty that should inspire the Nation with pride and patriotism and loyalty.

ABANDON FOOD PREJUDICES

Don't be finicky.

Be willing to try new foods. Certain plentiful and nourishing foods widely used and enjoyed in one section are practically unknown in other sections of the country. Learn to know ALL the good things; not a few only.

People too easily get into food ruts—insist on eating only the food they are used to and refuse to give a fair trial to others. This causes undue demand for certain staples, with resulting scarcity or high prices when crops are short. At the same time other valuable foods may be relatively cheap and available. A striking instance of this is failure fully to appreciate rice—a valuable source of starch—when potatoes are scarce and high. Another example is refusal in certain sections to use anything but wheat as a breadstuff when corn—a valuable cereal widely used elsewhere as a breadstuff—is plentiful and relatively cheap.

Cook Food Properly

Learn how to cook all kinds of staple foods and to serve them in a variety of ways. Simple dishes well prepared are better than expensive foods badly cooked.

Many persons are prejudiced against certain good foods because, when first tried, the foods were improperly cooked or prepared.

Remove from your vocabulary "don't like" or "can't eat."

Most individual prejudices against widely popular foods are either imaginary or baseless.

Try to like every simple food; give it a fair trial.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

LET NOTHING SPOIL

Heat, Dirt, Improper Handling, Flies, Insects, and Rats or Mice Are the Greatest Food Wasters

Keep perishable foods cool, clean, and covered.

The moment meat, fish, milk, and eggs are allowed to get warm they begin to spoil.

Bacteria and germs multiply rapidly in slightly warm food, and quickly make it dangerous or unfit to eat.

Keep perishable foods in the coolest, cleanest place you can provide, preferably in a good refrigerator or ice house, but, at any rate, in covered vessels suspended in the well, or in the coolest clean place in your home or cellar.

Do not keep perishable foods in a hot kitchen or pantry or in a sunny place a moment longer than is necessary.

Dry cold is a better preservative than damp cold.

Keep Food Covered and Clean

The dust particles in the air carry molds and germs.

Meat, fish, and milk are ideal breeding grounds for such germs. Keep your food covered so that these bacteria and germs will have as little chance as possible to get on your food.

House flies—better called "typhoid flies"—are among the dirtiest things that enter our homes. They fly from sewers, privies, and manure heaps, carrying filth on their feet, which they deposit on any food on which they alight. Frequently germs of typhoid fever are carried by flies in the filth on their bodies, and in their excrement (flyspecks).

Ordinary cleanliness demands that flies be kept out of our homes and away from our food.

Health protection makes it essential to banish flies. Keep all food covered, or at least screened from these carriers of deadly disease and filth. Destroy flies by every possible means.

Guard Food Against Vermin

Rats and mice destroy millions of dollars' worth of food and other property every year in homes or farms, and in business establishments. Many rats harbor the germs of bubonic plague. Trap and kill them. Look upon every mouse as an enemy to your property.

Eradicate roaches and house ants. Keep weevils out of cereals.

Keep your food where such pests cannot reach it.

Keep household pets away from food.

Store Vegetables and Fruits Properly

Don't let fresh vegetables or fruits wilt or lose their flavor or begin to rot because they are handled carelessly. Keep perishable vegetables in cool, dry, well-aired, and for most vegetables, dark rather than light places.

Learn how to store potatoes, cabbages, root crops, fruits, and other foods so that they will keep properly for later use.

Don't think that any place in the cellar or pantry is good enough to store food.

Heat, dampness, poor ventilation, bruising, or breaking will rapidly make many vegetables rot, ferment, or spoil. Warmth and light make vegetables sprout and this lowers their quality.

Can or Preserve Surplus Vegetables and Fruits

When there is a surplus of fruits or vegetables that will spoil if kept, cook or stew them and keep them cold and covered for use in a day or two.

Can or preserve all surplus food from gardens for winter use. In a morning's work with ordinary home utensils, you can put up many cans of vegetables and fruit for winter use. If you have no garden, watch the markets. When any fruit or vegetable that can be canned becomes plentiful and cheap, buy a quantity and can it for home use next winter.

Be a Food Conservator

Write today to the U. S. Department of Agriculture or to your State agricultural college for full information as to how to keep food in the household and how to can and preserve all surplus fruits and vegetables.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HELP FEED YOURSELF

Make Home Gardens and Back Yards Productive

Make every square yard of fertile, sunny soil produce food for your family.

Make your ground work for you and the Nation. Idle ground is waste; this is no time for waste or idleness.

If you can't raise all your own vegetables, at least raise some.

All idle ground utilized in the production of vegetables means more food for those who have no ground at all.

You can raise some vegetables for your family, no matter how small a piece of ground you have.

Your Children, Too, Can Help

Boys and girls can help to make the soil in your gardens, back yards, and vacant lots produce food for the family. Last year they raised in their gardens and helped to can more than 4,000,000 packages of valuable food.

Save All Surplus Fruits and Vegetables

If your garden at any time produces more than you can use immediately, do not allow the surplus to spoil.

Can surplus beans, peas, corn, tomatoes, beets, spinach, pumpkin, and squash for winter use.

Can or preserve apples, peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, berries, and other cultivated and wild fruits.

Every can of vegetables or fruit and every jar of preserved food means that you have saved food materials that would have otherwise been wasted.

Can or store root crops, cabbage, and other vegetables properly so that they will keep well and supply you with food when the garden ceases to produce.

Learn How to Grow and Can Vegetables

The U. S. Department of Agriculture or your State agricultural college or county agent will give you explicit directions for raising vegetables, and will tell you simple methods for canning vegetables and fruit at home with ordinary home utensils. —U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WATCH YOUR KITCHEN WASTE

A large part of the $700,000,000 estimated food waste in this country is good food which is allowed to get into garbage pails and kitchen sinks.

Ask yourself: "Can it be eaten?"

Don't throw out any left overs that can be reheated or combined with other foods to make palatable and nourishing dishes.

DO YOU KNOW—

That every bit of uneaten cereal can be used to thicken soups, stews, or gravies?

That stale bread can be used as the basis for many attractive meat dishes, hot breads, and desserts?

That every ounce of skimmed milk or whole milk contains valuable nourishment? Use every drop of milk to drink or to add nourishment to cereals, soups, sauces, and other foods. If you do not want milk to sour, keep it cool, clean, and covered continually. Remember, too, that sour milk, buttermilk, and sour cream are valuable in cookery; so do not waste any. Sour milk and buttermilk can be used with soda in making hot breads, or sour milk can be turned easily into cottage cheese, cream cheese, or clabber. Sour cream is a good shortening in making cakes and cookies and useful for salad dressings and gravies for meat.

That every bit of meat and fish can be combined with cereals or vegetables for making meat cakes, meat or fish pies, and so on, and to add flavor and food value to made dishes?

That when meat is boiled, the water dissolves out some valuable food and flavoring material? Save such water for soup or for use in stews or gravies, or for cooking vegetables. Save and keep soup stock. Every professional cook knows that keeping a soup or stock pot is an essential economy.

DO YOU KNOW—

That valuable food and flavoring get into the water in which rice and many vegetables are cooked? Use such water for soup making if it has an agreeable flavor. Don't pour nourishment down the sewer.

That careless paring of potatoes or fruits often wastes as much as 20 per cent of their food material?

That the outside leaves of lettuce and the tops of many vegetables make desirable cooked "greens" or even salads?

To be an efficient home manager you must know your job.

Make it your business to know what foods and how much food your family needs to be efficient. Learn how to make the most of the foods you buy.

Write today to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to your State agricultural college for bulletins telling you about the nature and uses of foods and how to feed your family economically, and get the greatest nourishment out of every pound of food that comes into your home.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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THE NEGRO FARMER AND MESSENGER

VERNON W. BARNETT
Editor and Business Manager

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EDITORIAL

Importance of Saving

The whole country for the past several months has been preaching the same text, "Grow more foodstuffs." It is highly pleasing as one goes around to see how beautifully every farmer is following this doctrine. I believe that there is greater prosperity over the southland today than has been true for many years, because every man has not only striven to feed himself, but has planted enough foodstuffs to help feed those who are engaged in other occupations. The high prices of food and foodstuffs should not harm the Negro farmer any more than it will the white farmer, because he has decided to stay off the streets—to go to town only when it is absolutely necessary and carry something to sell every trip he makes. But making is not all.

Importance of Saving

It is not the man who makes a good crop or a large sum of money who is independent and happy. But is rather the man who knows how and is willing to save. So many of our people have not only abused their credit and made debts that they were unable to pay, but have made plenty of corn, peas, potatoes and meat and have sold them for less than they were worth, bringing want and misery upon their families later on.

Let me say to you, Mr. Farmer, that corn is a good price. Do not give away your this year's corn crop for 75 cents and $1.00 per bushel and pay the same man $2.50 per bushel next spring and summer. Because of the high prices or foodstuffs, this country will be filled with speculators — persons who were walking around or napping while you were working hard to make your crop. He will stand at your door soon and late in an effort to get your whole corn crop for one-half or even one-third its value. Show him that you are thinking not only for the present, but for the future. Take care of what you have made. Be sure to store away enough for yourself and family and sell only the surplus; and be sure that it is surplus.

What Can I Do Without?

May I suggest that every one of us keep these questions constantly before us? "What can I do without?" Am I eating too much? Am I using the soup bones properly? Aren't there some old garments that I can make over? Can't I live on less this month than I did last month? This, my friends, is the only way in which we will be able to tide over these "hard times." Remember that times are just as hard as we make them. If we make ourselves the slaves of habit—the habit of extravagance—we will always have to look up to the other fellow when we get hungry. As high as prices are, this is a very bad time to let the other man carry your "smoke-house" keys. Don't let your pig die of cholera and starvation. Take care of him and he will take care of you next winter and spring. He will save you from this 30-cent meat and 25-cent lard. If you haven't a brood sow, get one right away. It doesn't cost any more now to raise your own meat, cows and chickens than it did when things were cheaper, provided you raise your own feed for them. Remember that it is the height of foolishness to buy corn on which to raise meat, when you can produce it on your own farm.

Work, Watch and Pray

You have, perhaps, carried out two of the above. But the third, "Watch," is just as important. Unless we watch the expense as well as the income, we will soon find ourselves with nothing to "watch." The farmer of all men should be the most independent. He it is that should carry the crib keys of the world. There was a time when the white man would smile to see you driving up to his store with a two-horse wagon to be loaded with meat, flour, meal and lard. But that day is passed. He is telling you on every hand to produce what you use and take care of what you make. There are hundreds of little leaks in every man's business that must be watched and stopped if he would make headway. Thousands of us are going through life blind to the possibilities about us. Making the same blunders today as yesterday. Cultivating the same old worn out farm in the same old careless way. Open your eyes, and behold the wealth of nature on every side. Terrace your hillsides, fill up the gulleys, clear off the grass and weeds, build up your land and you will reap a harvest never before dreamed of.

Profit By Good Example.

The wonderful demonstrations that are being performed daily by our agricultural experts and scientists, as well as by those who are less highly trained are pointing the way to better things. Don't say that your land is too poor. Follow the example of those who are succeeding in spite of poor land. Prof. Geo. W. Carver, Director of the Tuskegee Experiment Station, not only tells us, but demonstrates clearly, on this experiment station that there is no need of having poor land. Open your eyes and see what he is doing on land that was considered practically worthless. You have no land so poor that cannot be made fertile by the waste about your place. Try it.

BOYS' AGRICULTURAL CLUBS

A. & T. College,
Greensboro, N. C., July 13, 1917.

My Dear Club Members:

If you wish to make a good crop of white potatoes the following instructions should be carefully observed:

Measure off one-eighth of an acre, break it good and deep. Chop your manure up finely and broad-cast after turning your land, then cut with a disc-harrow until it is as fine as ashes. Be sure that it is thoroughly prepared.

Now lay off your rows two and one-half feet wide with a turn plow. Bed the rows like people used to lay by corn. If you use a fertilizer distributor, put one line in the furrow and one on each side, not more than six inches from the center. Then with some kind of a small plow run up and down the rows several times until the fertilizer is thoroughly mixed with the soil. Re-open your rows and plant.

The potato should be cut so that there will be at least two eyes or buds, and not over three on each piece. They should be dropped about 8 or 10 inches apart in the drill, cover lightly not over three inches, watch the sprouts, and as soon as they get near the surface throw on more dirt, the more soil the plant comes through, the larger the yield. Don't apply any dirt after the potatoes are up. Now work the dirt to these plants until your land is level. This is preferred in a late crop, because ridges will dry out so quickly and greatly reduce the yield. Cultivate immediately after every rain. Keep a dust-mulch and you will be almost certain to make a good crop.

The best time to plant is between July 15th and August 1, and till August 15th in eastern part of the State. The "Red Bliss," "Green Mountain," "Irish Cobler," "Triumph" or "Bliss," "McCormick" or "Lookout Mountain," and "Early Rose" are some of the varieties recommended. Any seed dealer will supply you with seed. Cold-storage potatoes are preferred, but must be planted as soon after they are purchased as possible. Extension Circular, No. 49, tells how to use home-grown seed. I am requesting the Extension Service to mail you Circular, No. 49, which gives full information.

With best wishes, I am
Yours very truly,
JOHN D. WRAY,
Negro Boys' Farm Club Agent.

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION ALABAMA COLORED PEOPLE HOLD TWO DAYS' INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Union Springs, Ala., July 30.—The two-day fair which was held at Post Oak, twelve miles below here, closed yesterday with speechmaking by leading white and colored men, who in most serious words emphasized the various problems of food conservation and production. Fully three thousand white and colored people from all sections of Bullock County attended the meetings and inspected the very striking agricultural and industrial exhibits. The colored women whose work in handicraft and canning was on exhibition testified by their earnestness and enthusiasm that the efforts of Miss N. J. Coleman, of the State Agricultural Extension Service and other workers are showing excellent results.

Mr. M. B. Ivy, U. S. Demonstration Agent for Bullock County, has realized equally satisfactory results among the men and boys. Some very fine livestock and poultry was shown and the Boys' Pig Club had some promising pigs which they are fattening for fall killing.

To stimulate interest in the diversification program of farming among Negroes, the leading white business men of the county offered $100 in gold for the best exhibits and they helped by their presence and words of inspiration to encourage greater activity in the rural districts. Dr. W. E. Hinds, State Entomologist from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute of Auburn (through which the Smith-Lever funds are administered for this State), was the principal speaker Saturday, July 28th, and Sunday, July 29th, brought many visitors to witness the exercises. Two very impressive addresses were delivered at the morning session by Mayor I. B. Feagin, of Union Springs, and Hon. R. L. Cope, Chairman of the County Board of Education, and in the afternoon, members of a party from Tuskegee Institute, including T. M. Campbell, District Agent of the State Agricultural Extension Service for Negroes; G. R. Bridgeforth, Director of the Agricultural Department of the Tuskegee Institute; Clement Richardson, Assistant Director of the Academic Department, and Albon L. Holsey, of the Principal's office, were called on for brief addresses. Other afternoon speakers were J. L. Thomas, of Union Springs, and Harry Simms, Special Agent in Charge of Extension Schools. Messrs. W. E. McGowan and E. T. Burney, of the Post Oak community, deserve special credit for the success of this annual fair.

Reported by,
ALBON L. HOLSEY.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

Mr. Rakestraw, Conference Agent

Luverne, Crenshaw County Alabama, Route 3.—I am sending a report of my local conference as follows:

Our crops are doing nicely so far. Our boys' corn clubs are doing fine. We have very little cotton in our community. We are looking after plenty of food stuff, as you advised us to do.

Mr. Jim Bradley, who is a member of the local conference five miles south of Luverne, Crenshaw County, Alabama, is doing nicely in raising money to repair his schoolhouse. He has sold this year $244 worth of hogs, $37 worth of eggs, $3 worth of chickens, $57 worth of cows, $36 worth of peanuts, $31 worth of velvet beans, $11 worth of hay, $7 worth of strawberries, $38 worth of Irish potatoes and sixty cents' worth of squash. He is doing some business.

Mr. R. G. Kolb, Luverne, Ala., who is secretary of the local conference, has sold this year: $40 worth of peanuts, $25 worth of hay and $60 worth of corn.

Mrs. Francis Edwards, of the same conference, has sold $8 worth of eggs, fifty cents' worth of vegetables. She has now on her yard 106 chickens, and they are looking fine. Mrs. Patient Smith has on her yard 85 chickens, and has sold $10 worth of eggs.

Mrs. Julia Bradley has sold this year: $92 worth of hogs, $2 worth of chickens, $6 worth of eggs, $7 worth of vegetables, $18 worth of fruit, $60 worth of velvet beans, $32 worth of corn, $30 worth of timber. She has 30 friers on her yard now. Bear in mind now, she is a widow.

Mrs. Lizzie Kolb, of the same local conference, has sold $16 worth of eggs, $20 worth of butter, $12 worth of strawberries, $3 worth of chickens, $17 worth of hogs, $5 worth of cucumbers, $30 worth of cows. She has already canned 40 jars of fruit.

R. G. HOLT, Secretary.

Luverne, Crenshaw County, Ala.

SAVING MANURE FROM HOGS.

Hog manure is usually left where it is dropped, and in many cases this method of disposal is economical, but in others it may be very wasteful. Where hogs are fed concentrates the manure is one of the richest produced on the farm. F. L. Duley of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture mentions three principal ways by which the manure from hogs may be returned to the land: (1) pasturing crops, (2) establishing temporary feed yards, (3) hauling the manure to the field.

When possible the first method is usually most practical and requires least expense. Where crops of any sort are pastured by hogs the manure is returned directly to the land. This is one strong reason for hogging down corn, for it not only saves the labor of harvesting the crop, but requires no hauling of the manure back to the field and entails no waste of fertility in transfer.

On many farms it has been found good practice to establish temporary feeding places in the pasture or field so that the manure will be deposited where most needed. This may sometimes cause a little extra labor in feeding, but it saves both the solid and liquid manure and reduces the amount of filth about the barnyard and minimizes the danger of disease.

When it is necessary to feed hogs in closed lots the manure should be collected and protected from leaching until it can be hauled to the field. There is probably too great a tendency to place the feeding pen on a steep hillside or near ditches where a large part of the manure is carried directly into the streams by heavy rains or lost through leaching. This may be an easy way to clean the pens occasionally, but it is extremely wasteful of fertility. As a rule, when hogs are lot fed practically all the manure is lost. There was never a time when manure was worth so much as it is today, and every effort should be made to save it.

HOW TO DRY CORN

Old timers remember with keen relish the dried corn of earlier days, and housekeepers of today will find corn dried by artificial heat delicious in flavor and superior to canned corn.

Select young, tender corn of an excellent variety. If field corn is used, select as you would for cooking. Boil or steam on cob eight to ten minutes, using one teaspoonful of salt to a gallon of water. Drain and with sharp flexible knife cut from the cob, cutting off first the top of the grain, then half way down to the cob, then scrape or press out the remainder, being careful not to get the chaff. Spread in a thin layer on the tray of the dryer and lay thermometer in tray. Begin drying at 110 degrees and raise temperature gradually to 145 degrees Fahrenheit. Dry three to four hours, stirring occasionally to get uniform result.

A little experience will enable you to determine when the corn is properly dried. It should feel tough without being moist, but not too rattly hard. Place in boxes when cool, and once each day, for three or four days, pour from one box to another to insure a uniform degree of moisture. This process is called "conditioning." If the corn seems too moist, return to drying trays for a short while.

Dried vegetables and fruits should be stored so as to protect from moisture. A cheap solution is to place small quantities in paper bags—say enough for a meal or two—and store in tightly covered lard tins. Examine next day and if "sweating," dry a little more. To prepare dried corn for cooking, soak two to four hours, allowing two cups of water to one cup of corn and use as fresh corn.

This dried corn without any further cooking makes a delicious breakfast-food when served with fruit or eaten with milk. If desired for this purpose, however, it should be cooked fifteen minutes instead of ten before drying.

A VERY ENJOYABLE PICNIC.

On the 4th of July the New Elam Baptist Church and Sunday School gave a very interesting picnic. Rev. L. T. Howze, who is now the pastor of the New Elam Church, was in charge of the exercises. There were about one hundred people present, including visitors from the Institute. The visitors were Captain Conrad Hutchison, Mr. Solomon Howze, Mr. Nofles and the Misses Gregory.

The program began with a hundred-yard dash by three little boys. Five boys took part in jumping a pole three, four and five feet high. After this part of the program the Girl's Chorus rendered some very good music. Capt. Hutchison then spoke to the people, impressing upon them their duty to themselves and to their country. The boys gave a patriotic yell. Prizes were awarded to the winners in the running and jumping contest, and the program closed. Refreshments were served and the people enjoyed themselves together.

L. T. HOWZE.

LOWNDES COUNTY SCHOOL FAIR A SUCCESS

By W. S. Jackson, Principal Fort Deposit Colored School

On Friday, March 30, one of the best school fairs ever held in Lowndes County, Alabama, was held at the new Rosenwald School, Fort Deposit, Alabama. People were here from nearly every community in the county to see the exhibits and to gather new inspiration, not only from each other, but from Mr. W. M. Rakestraw, Conference Agent, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, who was orator of the day.

On the walls and tables were seen as good farm and school exhibit as human eyes ever beheld.

Industrial Work

The following articles were on exhibition: Various kinds of hand work, hams, eggs, syrup, live hogs, raised by the Fort Deposit school boys' Pig Club. The pigs, which were less than a year old, weighed more than two hundred pounds each.

Whites Present

The whites showed considerable interest in the fair and were on the grounds early in the morning. Among the white visitors present were: Hon. H. R. Williamson, County Superintendent of Education, Lowndes County; Hon. J. D. Lamar, City Magistrate; Hon. J. B. Farrior, Mayor Fort Deposit, Ala.; Mr. Cassady, Mr. Calling, Dr. W. B. Crumb, Mr. C. E. Brooks, Postmaster, and Mr. W. C. Cureton, Ft. Deposit, Ala. Also Dr. Dickinson and a number of his teachers of the Calhoun colored school and Mrs. Coleman, Ft. Deposit.

Speakers

Professor W. M. Rakestraw, Conference Agent, Tuskegee Institute; Professor Wilson, Principal Lowndes County Training School; Professor Franklin, President Alabama Christian Institute; Rev. Ward, Dr. Workman, Dr. Larimore and others.

The prizes were awarded by Mr. W. C. Cureton, District Trustee (white). Those winning prizes were: First prize, $2.75, to William Warren, age 18 years, fifth grade, who gathered 88 bushels of corn from one acre.

Second corn prize, $1.50, to Lonnie Patton, who gathered 54 bushels to the acre; age, 16 years, fifth grade.

First pig club prize, $2.25, to Foster Marsh, age 10 years, second grade.

Second pig club prize, $1.50, Florzel Warren, 16 years old, fourth grade. All are of the Fort Deposit colored school.

The best school exhibit prize, $1.50, was awarded to the Ft. Deposit colored school.

The best Mothers' Club prize, $1.00, was awarded to the Hayneville Mothers' Club.

Our supervisors, Mesdames Waterfield and Garner, deserve great credit for the good work which they have done for the colored people of Lowndes County.

I close this report by saying that through the wise leadership and whole-souled earnestness of Superintendent Williamson, the Negro schools of Lowndes county are making rapid strides in the right direction.

A HUSTLING FARMER

Mr. John Lee Griffin, of Mt. Calvary's community, is a hustling farmer. He has now in his smoke-house over a thousand pounds of meat that he killed during the winter. He has 28 gallons of lard, 4 barrels of home-made syrup and 50 gallons in cans; 60 quarts of fruit, a three-acre hog pen, with 19 hogs in it, and milks six cows.

The wife and sister have taken off 158 chickens and have 30 friers. They sell from 8 to 12 dozen eggs a week and have a 2-acre garden, and every row is planted. They have been eating salad and will soon be eating Irish potatoes and peas.

There are other farmers in the community living at home. There are also a number of farmers scattered over the county who are doing the same as Mr. Griffin. The gardens are doing fine for the time they have been planted. Each club member has two gardens, and they are planning to do a deal of canning this summer. The people are planting more foodstuff this year than ever.

INTERESTING REPORT BY B. M. FELTON, PRESIDENT OF OAK GROVE SCHOOL CLUB.

Auburn, Ala., May 24, 1917.

The Negro Farmer and Messenger,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

Gentlemen:—I don't think I can do without The Negro Farmer and Messenger and highly appreciate the paper which you have sent me. I would like to say something concerning the school club:

The first three months the students raised $13.00; of this amount $11 was turned over for the school building. Members of the club quoted what they are doing at home. I help my mother raise chickens. We have taken off 150 chickens this year and have four more hens sitting. I have in my garden 7 rows of cabbage, 3 rows of onions, one double row of English peas, 10 rows of collards, 2 rows of beets, 1 row of bunch beans. My mother has in her garden 3 rows of squash, 1 row of cucumbers, one-half acre of tomatoes, 8 rows of snap beans, one-half acre of cabbage. My father has in his vegetable farm 7 acres of early corn, 6 acres of sweet potatoes, 20 and one-half acres of millet and rape, 3 acres of peanuts, 2 acres of watermelons, which is near the hog pasture. He has in his pasture 17 hogs. The pasture is made of hog proof wire and contains 25 acres. My father has planted 10 acres of velvet beans in corn and expecting to plant more; 15 acres of Florida flent, 7 acres of Georgia cane, 2 acres of Florida millet, 2 and one-half acres of sugar cane and 21 acres of cotton. We killed 9 hogs last winter and have plenty of meat, lard and corn to last until December. All of the hogs weighed from 150 to 280 pounds.

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,

B. M. FELTON.

Morehouse College

(Formerly Atlanta Baptist College)

Atlanta, Georgia

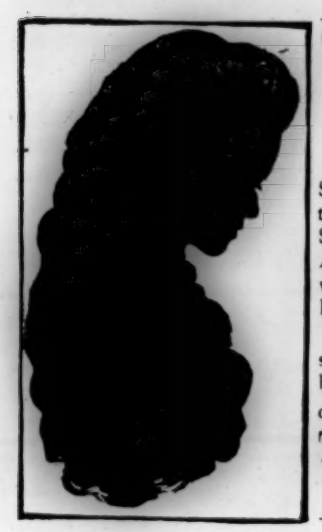
College Academy Divinity School

An Institution famous within recent years for its emphasis on all sides of manly development; the only Institution in the far South devoted solely to the education of Negro young men.

Graduates given high ranking by greatest Northern universities.

Debating, Y. M. C. A., Athletic, all live features. For information address.

JOHN HOPE, President



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Wonderful Hair Dressing and Grower
1,000 Agents Good Money Made

I want agents in every city and village to sell THE STAR HAIR GROWER. This is a wonderful preparation. Can be used as a straightener with or without irons. Sells for 25c. a Box. One 25c. box will prove its value. Any person who will use it will be convinced. No matter what has failed to grow your hair just give THE STAR HAIR GROWER a trial and youwill be convinced.

Send 25c for full size box. If you wish to be an agent send $1.00 and I will send you a full supply so that you may begin at once, also agents' terms. Send all money by money order.

The Star Hair Grower Manufacturer
1113 Clark St. Evanston, Ill.

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Send for free treatment. Guaranteed for all the worst forms of Blood Disease.

OLD DR. WELCH,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Long Hair That is Soft Smooth and Glossy

Quinade. Invented by a New York Chemist, Stimulates and Nourishes the Roots of the Hair

Just as a good fertilizer nourishes the soil and produces a rich crop of wheat or corn, so will the proper remedy create a healthy condition of the scalp, and promote the growth of the hair. QUINADE stimulates and nourishes the roots of the hair, thereby causing a healthy growth.

QUINADE was invented by a New York chemist, and is made under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist of over 25 years' experience; this is a guarantee that QUINADE is as near pharmaceutically correct as can be. The ingredients are selected with great care, and nothing enters this high class preparation unless it is of the highest purity.

Seeby's QUINASOAP, the ideal shampoo, is an excellent aid to QUINADE in keeping the scalp in a clean, healthy condition. It should be used about every two weeks.

Both articles are sold by druggists and dealers at 25c each, or will be sent direct by Seeby Drug Co., 79 E. 130th St., New York City, on receipt of price. Write for sample of QUINADE, mentioning the name of this paper.

Trustees, Homemakers and Pig Club Members

Hold Important Educational Meeting in Tuskegee Institute Chapel

In spite of threatening rains and muddy roads, fully two hundred colored men, women and children, representing the Negro rural schools of Macon County, Alabama, attended the educational meeting that was held at the Institute chapel on Tuesday, August 7, 1917. Although the attendance was not as large as in former years the enthusiasm manifested by those in attendance was very inspiring and we all feel that the meeting was one of the best we have ever held.

Opening Remarks

After devotion which was conducted by Rev. Clemins, of Hickory Grove community, a most helpful talk, setting forth the object of the meeting, was made by Prof. C. J. Calloway, Director Extension Department, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Following Mr. Calloway's remarks, the members of the boys' pig clubs made their reports, which were indeed very interesting. Several reporting pigs weighing more than 200 pounds at nine months' old. The pig and garden club movement among the Negro boys and girls of Mancon County is under the efficient management of Mr. Kimmuel Huggins, and is doing much to stimulate greater pride in farm life. The friendly rivalry between the members of these clubs is very inspiring and will not only result in a greater and more wholesome food supply, but is one of the surest and safest means of developing the rural activities of our county. In these community club activities we see that development of ideal manhood and womanhood that will stand in the most trying test.

Reports of Canning Club Work

Mrs. C. W. Greene, who for five weeks was acting Rural Supervisor during the absence of Miss S. L. Woodall, Jeanes Fund Supervisor of Macon County, Alabama, said that she visited 14 clubs and found the women and girls enthusiastic over the work of canning and drying fruits and vegetables. Each club averaged 600 quarts of canned fruits and vegetables, making a total of about 8,000 quarts canned during the five weeks' work.

Mrs. Huffman, from Simmons Chapel, is president of one of the best Home Makers' clubs in the county. She said that the women in her community were learning how to improve their homes, were raising chickens and vegetables. Mrs. Huffman stated that the women and girls in her community had canned 1,200 quarts of different fruits and vegetables.

Mrs. Simpson, from Mt. Zion, gave an interesting report of the work in her community. Said that her club was composed of 24 members, and that not one of these members had canned less than 75 quarts of fruits and vegetables during this canning season. Mrs. C. W. Greene was given the credit for having taught them how to can successfully.

Mrs. McKay said that there were 25 members to her club, and they have canned something over 1,000 quarts, and had dried okra, blackberries, peaches and apples.

Mrs. Maggie Pollard had a very interesting exhibit of fruits and vegetables that she was able to save by preserving them in brine.

Miss Cunningham reported a very successful and pleasant year's work. Said that there are 14 clubs of "Home Makers" in her district. Of the 14 clubs she has visited 12, and had the pleasure of visiting some clubs two or three times. In connection with her work she has organized a "Girls' Improvement Club," which is doing much good. The Girls' Improvement Club and the Home Makers' Club work together. The Girls' Improvement Club gave $10 toward beautifying the school building. The fourteen clubs in Miss Cunningham's district have canned 10,062 quarts.

Bessie Felton represented the Girls' Improvement Club at Oak Grove, and said that this club had wonderfully helped the community, encouraging better homes and schoolhouses. This club has canned 2,500 quarts. Aside from the work in the club Miss Felton has 225 quarts canned.

Pearlie Gunn reported that there were 20 members of her club and that they had canned 800 quarts.

Trustees' Reports

Hannon School.—The trustee stated that they had done some whitewashing, had finished the cooking department of his school, had raised 8 or 10 dollars in cash, had put the wire for fence on the ground and had bought some brick.

Hickory Grove.—At this point they had bought a heater for their school, and had improved the grounds.

Oak Grove.—Mr. Chandler stated that during the past 12 months they had raised $115 for building purposes, had paid the board of the assistant teacher, had lengthened their school term, and had a splendid school farm.

Brown Hill.—The school term had been lengthened one month and an addition made to the school.

New Rising Star.—Mr. Huggins stated that they had a school farm, had done some whitwashing, and are now working on their school building.

Harris Barret School made its report, stating that the schoolhouse has been painted, that they have a school farm, and that the school term is to be 8 months. Each pupil pays a tuition of 25 cents; in this way they raised something like $100.

Following the trustees' reports, Superintendent W. B. Riley and Mr. C. W. Hare, editor of the Tuskegee News, delivered very strong and helpful addresses.

The beautiful music rendered by the Tuskegee Institute Band, under the leadership of James Lett, and the Glee Club, led by John Moore, added much to the life and pleasure of the occasion.

At the close of the program several prizes, given by some of the business men of the town of Tuskegee, Greenwood and Tuskegee Institute, were awarded by Vice Principal Warren Logan. These prizes were offered the various Club members in their communities. These will be spoken of in a more definite way in our next issue.

Wanted: 1,000 Negro Men & Boys
To Learn To Be
Expert Automobile Mechan.cs and Chauffeurs.

Positions waiting. Special course in driving for Ladies and Gentlemen. We teach you the full Mechanical Course in eight weeks. We teach you to drive in one week. For full information as to terms, etc., write

Afro-American Automobile Training School
1420-26 Woodland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
The Larg st Automobile Training School for Negroes in the World.

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Reginall Hair Preparations
The Most Wonderful Hair Discovery of the Age

For twelve years it has stood the test of the most critical and the most skeptical and is to-day being used by thousands of satisfied customers. Reginall **Cocoa Balm** is a hair food that makes the hair grow straight.

If you want long and luxurious hair, and a scalp that is clean and free from dandruff, use Reginall Cocoa Balm. Put up in 25 & 50¢ boxes.

Reginall Shampoo Jelly cleanses the scalp, and nourishes and invigorates the roots. Price 25¢.

Reginall Skin Food and Whitener is unexcelled for removing impurities from the skin and for whitening it. It leaves the skin soft and beautiful. Price 25¢.

Send for a trial box today. All goods sold on a money back guarantee. Write today. Stamps or coin taken for any amount less than $1.00.

Agents Wanted Everywhere. Write for terms today. Address

Reginall Labaratory, Atlanta, Ga.

Exceptionally good business proposition for Agents—ladies or gentlemen—city or country. Particulars free. The Rappe Company, Box 636B, Los Angeles, California.

KINKY HAIR

Exelento Medicine Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.
Gentlemen: Before I used your **Exelento Quinine Pomade** my hair was short, coarse and nappy, but now it has grown to 32 inches long, and is so soft and silky that I can do it up any way I want to. I am sending you my picture to show you how pretty Exelento has made it. SALLIE REED.

Don't let some fake Kink Remover fool you. You really can't straighten your hair until it is nice and long. That's what

EXELENTO QUININE POMADE

does, removes Dandruff, feeds the Roots of the hair, and makes it grow long, soft and silky. After using a few times you can tell the difference, and after a little while it will be so pretty and long that you can fix it up to suit you. If Exelento don't do as we claim, we will give your money back.

Price 25c by mail on receipt of stamps or coin.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Write for particulars.

EXELENTO MEDICINE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Field Notes.

Do you know that Tuscaloosa and Bibb Counties are making efforts to improve their schoolhouses through the aid of the Rosenwald Fund? A county training school is about to go up in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, and four rural schools.

Drs. Weaver and McKenzie, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., are lending every possible energy toward this better schoolhouse movement in their county. Profs. A. R. Mosely and J. A. Steele are live wires in Tuscaloosa County, and will see that new schoolhouses go up in their respective communities.

Prof. W. D. Davidson and wife are doing a most commendable service in their community, Centersville, Ala. They have 85 acres of school land paid for and a building in which they carry on their work. They are very deserving and need money to push their cause Without a penny of cost Prof Davidson recently toured the county with the editor of The Negro Farmer and Messenger in the interest of better schoolhouses.

A BIG CHANCE FOR THE FARMER WHO WANTS A HOME

In Macon County, Alabama, where Tuskegee Institute is located and where the public school system has been built up in 59 rural communities, so that the boys and girls on the farm can have a fair chance for an education, the land has not grown in prices in proportion to corn, peas, cotton and other things. As a matter of fact, the land is a little off in prices on account of the migration, on account of war conditions and the boll weevil. The boll weevil is working to an advantage to the people who want to buy land as he has not done much damage to the crop this year. The people are going to make more and better crops this year than ever before.

What is the use of going north, running the risk of losing your health on account of the change of climate and otherwise, when you can find such favorable conditions in Macon County, Alabama, where land is cheap and sold on terms so easy that it can be paid for almost like paying rent; with the white man disposed to treat the colored man well, especially the colored man who is industrious and wants to have something.

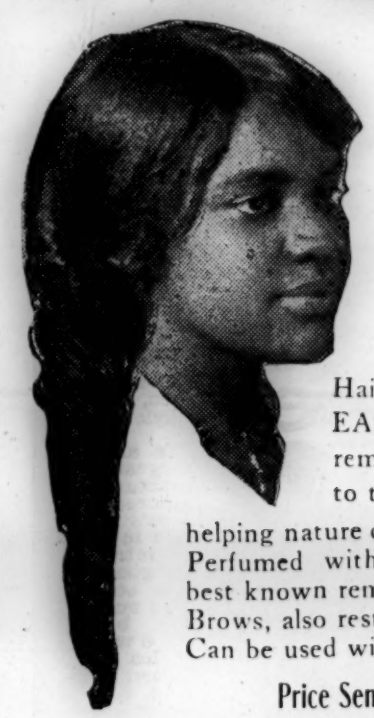
Now is the time to get in touch with me and secure a good farm at reasonable prices. Write me for particulars.

C. J. CALLOWAY,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

We Guarantee Satisfaction: That's Everything

"Poro College Company"
3100 Pine Street Dept. E-1 St. Louis, Mo.

THE EAST INDIA HAIR GROWER



Will Promote a Full Growth of Hair, Will also Restore the Strength, Vitality and the Beauty of the Hair. If your Hair is Dry and Wiry Try

EAST INDIA HAIR GROWER

If you are bothered with Falling Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Scalp, or any Hair Trouble, we want you to try a jar of EAST INDIA HAIR GROWER. The remedy contains medical properties that go to the roots of the Hair, stimulate the skin, helping nature do its work. Leaves the hair soft and silky. Perfumed with a balm of a thousand flowers. The best known remedy for Heavy and Beautiful Black Eye-Brows, also restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color. Can be used with Hot Irons for Straightening.

Price Sent by Mail, 50c; 10c Extra for Postage

AGENTS OUTFIT
1 Hair Grower, 1 Temple Oil, 1 Shampoo, 1 Pressing Oil, 1 Face Cream and Direction for Selling, $2.00
25c Extra for Postage

S. D. LYONS, Gen. Agt., 311 East Second St.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

FARM FOR SALE
80 Acres

In Macon County Alabama, fine Corn, Cotton, Hay and Fruit Land, about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest in woods; located 7 1-2 miles from Tuskegee Institute, 3 miles from the Western of Alabama Railway and Baldwin Farms, the new Negro Settlement. Rare opportunity for somebody. Particulars and Price on request.

T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

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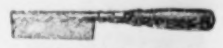

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